prairie will not be disturbed unless it is needed for an essential operation of the airport, which is not likely. For these reasons it seems probable that these carices will become a part of our flora with Paspalum stramineum, Ratibida columnifera, Froelichia gracilis, Artemisia dracunculoides, and others from the west which are found in the same area.—Egbert W. Fell.

Nelumbo Lutea in Essex County, Massachusetts.—The only known station for Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers. in Essex County was the Devil's Dishfull in West Peabody where it was apparently introduced at some time between 1880 and 1913. It soon became so abundant that the pond became known as Lotus Pond and some well-intentioned but misinformed person erected a sign stating that the pond was the only place in the United States where the Sacred Lotus occurred. Nelumbo was still common there in the fall of 1953, when I collected a specimen. In August, 1957, I put my boat in the pond and covered the area thoroughly collecting aquatic plants. While Nuphar variegatum and Nymphaea odorata were as common as in the past there was no trace of Nelumbo. I can think of no valid cause to explain its disappearance.—Stuart K. Harris, dept. of biology, boston university.

Cabomba caroliniana in Essex County, Massachusetts.—When collecting aquatics in Fosters Pond, Andover, Massachusetts in June, 1957, I found that the most common plant there was Cabomba caroliniana Gray. This is the first station known in Essex County. Since Professor A. S. Pease, who has an uncanny ability to spot interesting plants, collected on the pond in 1903 and did not find Cabomba, it seems safe to assume that it must have been introduced there since that date. Probably Cabomba is more widely introduced in Massachusetts than collections indicate. There are only two sheets in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club from this state other than my collection, 24 June 1957, 12997. However, Cabomba is abundant in Muddy River in Boston's Fenway but no specimen appears in the Club herbarium.—Stuart K. Harris, Dept. of Biology, Boston university.

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